

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at San Antonio, Texas,
Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1.

American



Bee Journal

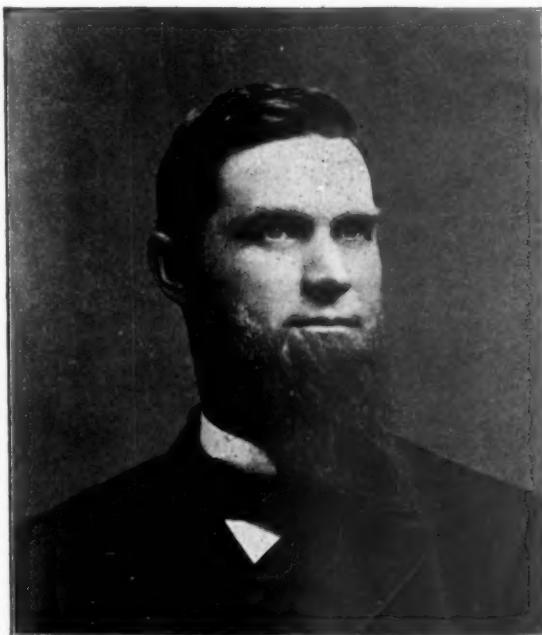
45th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 6, 1905

No. 27



FACTORY AND APIARY OF KRETCHMER MFG. CO.
(See page 468)



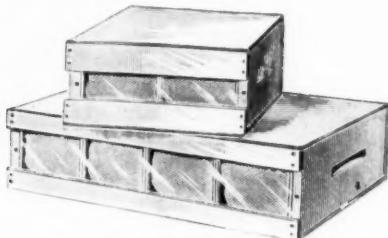
E. KRETCHMER.



RESIDENCE OF E. KRETCHMER.

HONEY CROP

Already the harvest has commenced. Now is the time to think of packages. Don't make the great mistake of neglecting this point. You may lose the entire profit of the year by shipping your honey in poor packages. Appearance counts in the market. When you buy **ROOT'S GOODS** you are sure of the best. Sections and Shipping-Cases; in fact, everything for the bee-keeper, can be promptly obtained at Root's Branches or Agencies everywhere.



No-Drip Shipping-Cases

Don't allow your Comb Honey to be sold at low prices on account of poor Shipping-Cases. Put your crop into **Root's No-Drip Cases** and it will reach the market in perfect condition, thus bringing satisfactory returns. Our Cases are made of selected basswood, with 2 or 3 inch glass front, which shows off the honey to the very best advantage. Below is a condensed price-list. Complete prices and particulars are found in our general catalog.

Shipping-Cases. Name and Size of Case.	Nailed each.	Price complete including 3-in. glass one side, nails and pa- per, in flat.			With 2-in. glass instead of 3-in. per 100.	Without the glass, per 100.
		1	10	100		
12-in. 4-row for 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ section	30 25	2 00	\$18 00	\$17 00	\$16 00	
10-in. 4-row	30 25	2 00	17 00	16 00	15 00	
12-in. 2-row	20 15	1 30	11 00	10 50	10 00	
10-in. 2-row	20 15	1 20	10 50	10 00	9 00	
16-in. 2-row	25 18	1 50	12 00	11 50	11 00	
8-in. 3-row	20 15	1 30	11 50	10 75	10 00	
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 3-row	20 15	1 20	11 00	10 25	9 50	
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. 4-row for 4x5	30 22	1 80	16 00		14 00	
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. 3-row	25 20	1 40	12 00		10 50	
9 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 4-row for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5	30 22	1 80	16 00		14 00	
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 3-row	25 20	1 40	11 50		10 00	

Porter Bee-Escape

The great labor-saver. No well-regulated apiary can afford to be without it more than a smoker.

Price 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen, prepaid.

Price with board, 35c; \$3.20 for 10, not postpaid.



Aikin Honey-Bags

Don't fail to try this package. It is now an established success. No loss by breakage. Easy to fill. No package so cheap and attractive. Develop a home trade that will prove very profitable.

PRICE-LIST OF AIKIN HONEY-BAGS.

Capacity	Size	Price of 100	500	1000	Wt of 1000
1-pound bags	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 65	\$3 00	\$ 5 50	10
2-pound bags	5 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	3 75	7 00	18
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound bags	6 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	4 75	8 75	28
5-pound bags	7 x 10	1 20	5 50	10 00	35
10-pound bags	10 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	7 00	13 50	45
Printing name and address extra.....		30	75	1 00	

May be sent by mail at 18c per pound extra for postage and packing.

The Simplex Jar

The handsomest glass package on the market. It's a package you need not be ashamed of, and will find its way beside the finest of the grocery shelves. Create a demand for your honey.

This is a new jar with glass screw-top and rubber gasket fitted to the taper screw on jar, which seals absolutely air-tight. Put up in re-shipping cases of 2 dozen jars each, with corrugated protectors.

Price \$1.10 per case; 6 cases @ \$1.05; 20 cases or more @ \$1.00.



Honey-Labels

We print them. Write for our sample book.



5-Gallon Square Cans

The above cut shows the favorite package for shipping extracted honey. There is no shrinkage and consequent leaking; no taint to the honey from wood, as is so frequently the case with barrels and kegs. The cans, being made square, economize space, and are easily boxed. They are used exclusively in the far West. Take 4th class freight-rate.

PRICE LIST OF SQUARE CANS.

No. in a box.	Capacity of each can in gallons, in honey.	Price of 1 box.	10 bx.	Wt. of 1 box.
1	5-gal. can boxed.....	60 lbs.	\$ 55	\$ 5 00
2	5-gal. ".....	60 "	85	8 00
10	1-gal. ".....	12 "	1 50	14 00
12	1/2-gal. ".....	6 "	1 50	14 00

Other sizes, other styles. Screw-cap Honey-Gates, Wrenches, etc., etc. Complete catalog free.

Catalog sent by Return Mail.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY
MEDINA, OHIO

BRANCHES: Chicago, 144 E. Erie St. Philadelphia, 10 Vine St. New York, 44 Vesey St.

ESTABLISHED IN
1861

THE AMERICAN

OLDEST BEE-PAPER
IN AMERICA

BEE JOURNAL

(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter)

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 6, 1905

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IMPORTANT NOTICES

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 15" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1904.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

ADVERTISING RATES will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their legal rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00

General Manager and Treasurer—

N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

The Honey-Producers' League

(INCORPORATED)

OBJECTS:

1. To create a larger demand for honey through advertising.
2. To publish facts about honey, and counteract misrepresentations of the same.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

1. Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.

2. Any bee-dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10, increased by one-fifth of one (1) percent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

GEORGE W. YORK, Manager,
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Queen-Bee Free as a Premium

To a subscriber whose own subscription to the American Bee Journal is paid at least to the end of 1905, we will give an untested Italian queen for sending us ONE NEW subscription with \$1.00 for the Bee Journal a year.

Editorial Notes and Comments

Prof. Benton Off for the Far East

Twenty-five years ago, in company with D. A. Jones, of Canada, Prof. Frank Benton started to the Far East in search of new races of bees, not returning to his native land until 11 years later. The introduction into this country of the Cyprian, Syrian, Palestine, and Carniolan bees followed. Now with Uncle Sam at his back, and as the accredited head of the Apicultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture, he starts in the same direction for a two-year trip, seeking more worlds to conquer. Besides obtaining queens from the Caucasus, he has his eye on the big bee of India, *Apis dorsata*, and any other new bee that may fall in his way. Neither will he slight any chance for something new in the way of honey-plants. Bee-keepers will hope for substantial gains from his efforts.

Don't Save the Uncapping-Knife

If you extract before the bees have sealed the combs, you can save the time and labor of uncapping. But you will lose money by it. The honey will be of such quality that your customers will conclude they do not like honey, whereas if you leave it in care of the bees till all is sealed your customers will want more, and "children will cry for it." It is not, however, for the sake of avoiding the use of the uncapping-knife that most of the extracting of unsealed honey takes place, but for the supposed greater quantity of honey to be thus secured. To a large extent this is a delusion. If every bee-keeper should realize how little in weight he gains by extracting unripe honey, and how much more in proportion he loses in quality, he would hesitate thus to spoil the market not only for himself but for others.

What Is Good Honey Weather?

Quinby said that the honey-flow was at its best when farmers were just beginning to complain of drouth. Admitting this to be true, it is just a bit doubtful whether in the long run there is a gain in having such weather. When farmers begin to complain

of drouth the drouth has already begun its injurious effect on the growth of honey-plants, and although the immediate effect may be an increased storing of nectar condensed to a greater extent than usual, the after effects in the way of checking plant-growth may more than counterbalance all the gain.

Speaking of white clover alone, the desideratum seems to be weather so hot that one can not find any spot cool enough to sleep at night, with plenty of moisture in the ground from previous rains. Does the man who grumbles at the interruption of the gathering by timely rains, really know what is for his own good?

Townsend's Mixed-Super Plan

Editor Root is quite enthusiastic over O. H. Townsend's plan of having sections and extracting-combs in the same super. Dr. Miller, while not denying advantages in the plan, thinks it can be used successfully only when extracting-combs are new and white, because of the habit bees have of carrying bits of wax from the extracting-combs to finish sealing the sections.

Studying the Wants of Beginners

The province of a bee-paper is to supplement the information gained from books of instruction on bee-keeping, not to take the place of such books. Lack of understanding this sometimes causes disappointment, and occasionally a subscriber writes after the manner of one who lately wrote:

"I think a paper printed for beginners should state what should be done every month or less, and should not fill up its pages at this time of year telling how to winter bees. I don't receive much advice through the columns of the American Bee Journal in regard to each day's work, or each month's work."

It would certainly be a very desirable thing for a beginner to have explicit instruction given as to the work of each day in the season. It would, however, be a difficult thing to give such instruction. What would fit one locality would not fit another locality. What

would be right for May 15 of a certain year in a given locality might be the right thing for June 1 of another year. Supposing, however, it could be easily done, it would have to be much the same for each year, and those who had been taking the Journal a year or more would object to having space thus occupied. It would be proper matter for publication in a book of instruction, which is expected to give general instructions. Even the books of instruction do not all count it feasible to give such plans of operation.

All this is said with no feeling of criticism against our correspondent. It is always desirable to know what our readers want, and just so far as practicable it is intended to gratify their desires.

Gentleness of Caucasian Bees

A correspondent, after a visit to Prof. Frank

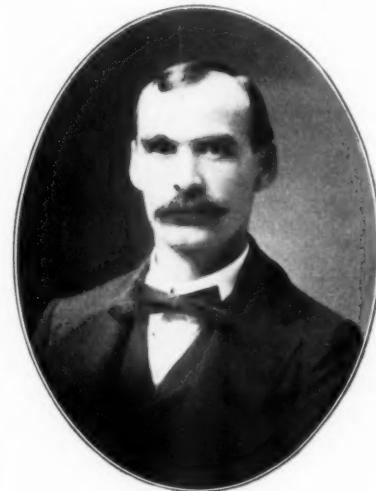
Benton at Washington, writes with regard to a colony of Caucasian bees:

"It was simply wonderful the way he handled them. I do not think anything that has been written has been overrated. He first began by taking them out and handling them the same as we do the ordinary bee; he then blew on them; shook them; kicked the hive, and put them to all the tests that you or I could think of to make an ordinary bee get up and sting. After all these tests they still clung to the frame and did not show the slightest intention to sting."

While many bee-keepers prefer bees having sufficient resentment in their make-up to keep at a respectful distance any one inclined to be light-fingered, there are others who would be glad to have bees without any sting. Next to a stingless bee is a bee with a sting it will not use upon its owner. Let us hope that these very gentle bees may at the same time distinguish themselves as honey-storers.

bees, and in 1860 purchased an Italian queen of the first importation by S. B. Parsons, paying for her \$150. At \$8 a month it took quite a long time to pay for that queen. Italian queens are somewhat cheaper now, it seems.

Mr. Kretchmer is the oldest bee-supply manufacturer in America. He began to make hives by hand in 1864, on a carpenter's work-bench under a tree. From that humble beginning his business has grown until now



CHARLES W. KRETCHMER.

Rev. John Dooly, of Berkshire Co., Mass., wrote an interesting article on the honey-bees for beginners, which appeared in The Courier, of Chatham, N. Y. If every bee-keeper who can do so would follow Mr. Dooly's example, and write an article on bees and honey for his local newspaper, it would doubtless help to increase the demand for honey, and also would afford an opportunity to correct the comb-honey misrepresentation that has appeared so often in print. If all would help in this matter we believe the tide would soon be turned in the direction of honey as a daily food.

Kretchmer Mfg. Co.—For a long time we had been promising Mr. E. Kretchmer, of the Kretchmer Mfg. Co., Red Oak, Iowa, to visit him and their factory. Finally we found

enjoy a view of the rich farming country with which Iowa abounds. It seems to us we never before had seen such abundant fields of



GEO. A. SMITH.

white clover in full bloom. The tempting fragrance could be inhaled from the open car windows as we sped swiftly along.

Mr. Kretchmer kindly met us with horse and buggy at the train as it rolled in at the Red Oak station. We rode through the town and on beyond about a half mile to his residence, which adjoins the factory, and all of them being located quite a distance from neighboring buildings.

The factory is on the left side of the road, as we drove to the entrance, and some 10 rods back, with a nice apiary of about 80 colonies of bees between, right on a carpet of white clover. We never saw quite so thick a mat of white clover in any apiary before. The bees had begun to work on the endless fields of clover just two or three days preceding our arrival, and were doing a hustling business. In fact, it seemed that all through the State of Iowa there was promise of a rich harvest of white clover honey.

Mr. Kretchmer located his factory in Red Oak 15 years ago, coming from Coburg, a few miles away, where he had taken up his residence over 30 years before. He came from Germany, and began to work on a farm at \$8 a month. In 1857, we believe it was, he got his first

there are 60 employes in the factory, divided into a day and night shift. We were surprised to learn that the Kretchmer Mfg. Co. now makes everything used by up-to-date bee-keepers excepting bee-hats, excluder zinc, and comb foundation. They used to make the last-named article, but now handle Dadant's brand. Their section-making capacity is about 25,000 per day. Their output last year of all kinds of bee-supplies was something like 60 car-loads. At the rate they were running when we were there we should think their total sales this year would exceed last year's.

An uncapping fork is one of the new things offered. Mr. Kretchmer imports them for his trade.

Mr. Kretchmer is founder and president of the Kretchmer Mfg. Co., his son, "Justus C.," is vice-president, and Geo. A. Smith, a brother of Mrs. Kretchmer, is the secretary. Another son, "Charles W.," is also in the business. There is still a third son, "Ray," who is expected to be a part of it a little later on.

The Kretchmer Mfg. Co. issues its full catalog also in the German language, the only one of its kind in the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Kretchmer have three sons and three daughters, all of whom are married, we believe, and also have nice homes. Mrs. K. is a motherly woman, a good, practical housekeeper, and takes a deep interest in the success of her husband and children.

We shall not soon forget the genuine cordiality with which we were received and entertained at the Kretchmer home and factory. May their success continue, and ever continue to be well-deserved.

Red Oak is an ideal city of 5000 inhabitants, and not a single saloon. It has 13 good church buildings, one of which, the Methodist—a new one—cost over \$60,000, with a seating capacity of about 2000 people. It is



JUSTUS C. KRETCHMER.

the opportunity to make the trip, starting from Chicago the night of June 12, and arriving there about 1:30 p.m. the next day.

Red Oak is 450 miles west of Chicago, so we had a ride almost across both States of Illinois and Iowa. We arrived at Burlington, Iowa, about daylight, so from there on we could

said to have the largest number of \$10,000 residences of any city in the West. That seemed a large saying, but as Mr. Kretschmer drove us up and down its delightfully shaded hills adorned with beautiful homes, we could but believe it was very near the truth. The



UNCAPPING-FORK.

buildings are all kept well painted, with door-yards nicely mown and tidied up. Red Oak certainly is a model residence place. And its people appear to take much pride in keeping up a thrifty and home-like appearance, which indicates prosperity and success.

By the way, Red Oak has a "curfew whistle" at 9 p.m., instead of ringing a bell at that time for the children to go home. It is the whistle connected with the electric power and lighting plant which runs day and night.

We hope to visit Red Oak again some time. It is in itself an inspiration, and makes one feel like wanting to go there again.

Mr. W. P. Just, editor of the Sauk County (Wis.) News, called at this office June 24. Mr. Just is also a bee-keeper, and takes great interest in everything relating to the busy bee.

Colorado Fair Apiarian Exhibit.—Mr. Frank Rauchfuss, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo., superintendent of the Apiary Department of the Colorado State Fair, to be

held at Pueblo, Sept. 11 to 15 inclusive, sends us a copy of the list of aparian premiums offered, which are as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Italian bees and queen in single-comb observatory hives.....	\$ 8 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 3 00
Carniolan bees and queen in single-comb observatory hives.....	8 00	5 00	3 00
Caucasian bees and queen in single-comb observatory hives.....	8 00	5 00	3 00
Largest and best display of bees of various races in observatory hives.....	10 00	6 00	4 00
Largest display of queens of various races in mailing-cages.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best case of white comb honey.....	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best case of light amber comb honey.....	2 50	1 50	1 00
Best and largest display of comb honey.....	10 00	6 00	4 00
Best display of special designs.....	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best dozen jars of white extracted honey.....	2 50	1 50	1 00
Best dozen jars of light amber extracted honey.....	2 00	1 50	50
Best and largest display of extracted honey.....	8 00	5 00	3 00
Best display of extracted honey in granulated form	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best 10 pounds of yellow beeswax.....	2 00	1 00	50
Best and largest display of beeswax.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best display of special designs in beeswax.....	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best display of honey-producing plants, mounted.	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best display of fruits preserved in honey.....	3 00	2 00	1 00
Most instructive display of aparian products and of the various uses made of honey and beeswax.....	20 00	10 00	5 00

All honey and beeswax must be Colorado products.

Mr. J. A. Green is the assistant superintendent. Surely Messrs. Rauchfuss and Green should be able to get together a great aparian exhibit if anybody could, for there are not two abler bee-keepers and general hustlers in all bedom.

Mr. Rauchfuss says: "We have now a larger list and better premiums than formerly, and hope to have a larger display than ever."

The way to keep up a good and liberal premium list is for honey-producers to show their appreciation by making a big display. And Colorado bee-keepers know how to do it, too. Write Mr. Rauchfuss for any further desired information.

Mr. Frank G. Odell, of Lancaster Co., Nebr., was a caller at our office recently. He has about 20 colonies of bees, and intends to increase to perhaps 100, then make a specialty of queen-rearing. In fact, he has already begun the work. And he will succeed.

Rev. A. R. Seaman, of Fayette Co., Pa., dropped in to see us June 24. He has about 40 colonies of bees, and is located in the great iron manufacturing region where there is a good deal of smoke and dust that is not conducive to the growth of honey-plants.

Mr. E. B. Gladish, secretary of the Leahy Mtg. Co., of Lafayette Co., Mo., wrote us June 26: "The honey crop has been good here locally so far this season. We had a nice rain to-day."



Contributed Special Articles

How to Treat Foul Brood by the Baldridge Plan

BY M. M. BALDRIDGE

THE Baldridge plan of treating a foul-broody colony successfully is as follows:

1st. Open the hive of the diseased colony and cage the queen. The best time to do this is late in the afternoon or near sunset. Place the caged queen in the top of the foul-broody hive, and where the cage can be got at with as little trouble as possible.

2d. Bore a small hole—about one inch in diameter—in the front end of the foul-broody hive a few inches above the regular entrance, and fasten over it on the outside of the hive a Porter bee-escape. After the bees are through flying for the day turn the foul-broody hive half way around so the bee-entrance will face the opposite direction.

3d. Now go to some healthy colony and select one or two combs of brood well covered with bees, and place them in an empty hive and fill this hive with empty combs, frames of comb foundation, or empty frames, and set this hive on the stand of the diseased colony. The rear ends of both hives will now touch each other, or they may be a few inches apart. Now leave the hive thus say 2, 3 or 4 days, or long enough for the outdoor workers in the foul-broody colony to return to their old location. This they will do, of course, and they will then remain in the new hive having one or two combs of healthy brood.

4th. Near sunset of the second or third day take the caged

queen away from the diseased colony and simply let her run into the entrance of the new hive.

5th. Now close the regular entrance of the foul-broody hive and all other exits except the one through the bee-escape. Then gently place this hive by the side of the new hive and close to each other, the closer the better, with both fronts facing the same way. Thereafter the bees that hatch or fly out of the diseased colony must pass through or out of the bee-escape, and as they can not return they must and will go into the new hive. By this means the new hive, in the course of 3 or 4 weeks, will secure all, or nearly all, the bees and brood that were in the diseased colony, and during this time, or for any length of time thereafter, no robber bees can gain entrance thereto and carry away any diseased honey.

This plan of treating foul-broody colonies prevents all loss in bees, brood, honey, or the building of new combs, and is a simple and practical way of treating the disease. In some respects the plan is a far better one than any other I have seen described.

My plan may be carried out in divers ways, but it is not always best to describe such and thereby confuse the reader. The entire plan is based upon the well-known fact that foul brood is a *germ* disease, and that the germs may be taken into a new hive by the bees filling their bodies with the diseased honey deposited in the foul-broody hive. The disease may likewise be taken into the new hive by the *nurse-bees*. My plan does away with all such danger, for when the diseased colony is left undisturbed over night the bees re-deposit all their honey, and on going out to work the following day they go out with empty bodies and return with healthy honey. All the *nurse-bees* will remain in the diseased colony, and before they pass out of their hive through the bee-escape all germs in their bodies will have been disposed of in nursing the uncapped brood in the foul-broody colony.

My plan of treating foul brood is not exactly a new plan, as it was outlined by me in 1897, page 333, in the Bee-Keepers' Review. Since that date I have treated a number of foul-broody colonies by my plan, and always with good success. I am advised that others have done likewise.

Kane Co., Ills., June 20.

Dodder or Love-Vine—Other Honey-Plants

BY PROF. A. J. COOK

I HAVE an interesting letter from Mr. B. S. Taylor, now of Riverside Co., Calif., but formerly of Michigan. Mr. Taylor has 400 colonies of bees, and has made quite a success in apiculture since coming to this State. He now calls attention to the fact that gold-thread, or dodder, is destroying much of the wild buckwheat—*Eriogonum fasciculatum*, which is one of our much-prized honey plants of Southern California. I have noticed ever since I came to this section that this dodder was seriously menacing the very life and existence of our wild buckwheat, yet I think that it will take many years before it exterminates the plant, if it ever is able to do so.

This dodder is a plant of many names. It is known as dodder all over the country; as gold-thread here in California, and we often hear it referred to as love-vine. These last names are quite appropriate, as it is thread-like in appearance, and it is golden-yellow in color. It twines about its victims in a very close, loving way, and though with no loving thought such would be suggested by its close embrace. It is known to science as *Cuscuta Californica*, and there are three other species (one *C. subinclusa*, which is very common), which are found in this county.

This dodder is a very interesting plant for three reasons: It is a parasite, which accounts for its color, as all plants that have not the green which comes from chlorophyl must depend upon other plants or organisms for their nutriment, and so sponge their living. This is the habit of dodder, and thus it is that Mr. Taylor rightly brings his plaint against this plant murderer.

This plant also interests us as it victimizes some of our best and most prized plants, notably alfalfa, which suffers greatly from its attack. Indeed, I know of no enemy that the alfalfa-grower more dreads. It is, on the whole, a worse enemy of this incomparable forage-plant than is the ubiquitous gopher or the destroying wire-worm.

The third peculiarity that attracts interest to this love-vine, is its life history, which is surely unique, and which may be truly "made to point a moral and to adorn a tale." Its tiny seed drops like other seeds to the earth, takes root after the manner of all proper seeds, and springs up with no peculiar feature except its exceptional color, which, in itself, is a threat and a promise of evil. It now stretches up its golden strands, entwines the luckless herb or shrub that promises companionship, and now loses connection with the earth, and draws all of its nourishment from the host that not only holds it up, but gives it its entire support. This is how the buckwheat suffers, and why Mr. Taylor is disturbed as he sees one of our best honey-plants sacrificed to support this grasping parasite.

In most of our works on botany, this plant is included in the morning-glory family—the convolvulaceæ. Some of our recent authorities put it in a separate family—euscitaceæ.

We may describe dodder briefly as follows: Annual, leafless, parasitic herbs, with string-like twining golden stems that are entirely destitute of the green that comes of the presence of chlorophyl. The flowers are very small; in the present species hardly more than a line (1-12 of an inch) long, and are borne in clusters on the side of the slender stems. The calyx and the corolla are of the same color, the latter being deeply five-cleft. The corolla-lobes are slightly longer than the campanulate tube. There are five stamens inserted on the corolla-tube, but the scale-like appendages usually inserted below the stamens are absent in this species. The ovary is globular and two-celled, with two seeds in each cell. The seeds are small, irregularly rounded, and, as we see from the above, are very numerous.

As stated above, this plant is a great alfalfa-icide, and the form and size of the seed make it possible to avoid it. The alfalfa seed is crescent shaped, and not a little larger than is the dodder seed. Every one interested in growing alfalfa should possess himself of a good hand lens, and learn to detect the presence of dodder seed in case it is present with the alfalfa seed that he plans to use. In case he finds the intruder present, he must take great pains to screen it out. From the smaller size of the seed this only requires a little pains, and with the free use of the lens may be done very perfectly.

The method or eradication in the alfalfa meadow is not difficult of application, and will succeed with a fair trial. We have only to put straw over the patch, which, from the bright color of the gold-thread, is easily seen, and then burn. This better be done as soon as the dodder is discovered, and thus seed will not be formed. As the dodder is rootless we will destroy it all in this cremation of its host. If all would practice this method, and exercise care to screen all seed that con-

tains the dodder seed, this pest might soon be banished from the alfalfa fields, and large amounts saved to the growers of this incomparable forage-plant.

In answer to Mr. Taylor regarding this pest in the bush, where it runs riot among the buckwheat, I can only suggest this same fire-and-torch method. If it will pay to take this pains we could soon very materially lessen the evil, and so keep this valuable honey-plant. It might pay well to do this, and surely it will be well to give the matter earnest consideration, as I have noticed, as Mr. Taylor has, the rapid increase of this pest along the roadsides about Claremont.

HONEY AND THE WEATHER.

We have been having very exceptionally cold, wet, foggy weather for this region. A few days ago we had a few very warm days, and the way the honey came in was most encouraging to the bee-keeper. Now for days it has been so cold that we were more comfortable with a daily fire, and the fogs were very pronounced each day. It was so cold that the bees ventured out but little, and, of course, the amount of honey gathered was very light. Now we are having it warmer again, and the bees are at work at a more lively pace, and we may expect a good harvest as the abundance of bloom is phenomenal. The black sage is now in full bloom, and white sage is just opening.

CALIFORNIA HONEY-PLANTS.

I have been noticing the bees at work the past few days, and marvel at the richness of our bee-forage. The peppers, both staminate and pistillate trees, are humming all the day through with the bees as they crowd the bloom with their presence. There are many mints that share with the sages the friendly, appreciative visits of the bees. The abundant horehound is now in full bloom, and I notice that it, as well as the black sage and the abundant salvias, is crowded all the day long with the honey-gatherers. *Phacelia tanacetifolia*, with several other species of the same genus, is swarming with the nectar-lovers. Several species of gillas are now in full bloom, one of which—*Gilia capitata*—has great heads of flowers, and bears beautiful blue pollen. I was greatly interested the first year I came here to see the novel sight of bees heavily laden with this blue pollen, and was not content till I had hunted out its source. I find that several of the gillas bear this, and I am glad to state that all of these gillas are good honey-plants.

BARREN FRUIT-TREES.

J. C., of Geneva, N. Y., asks my opinion why his pear-trees do not set any fruit. He adds that they blossom full, but fail to set almost entirely. I will soon give a full paper on this subject, but will only say that in such cases lack of pollination is usually the explanation. With pears, especially, and there are so many other fruits of which this is equally true, cross-pollination is often imperative to the production of a crop. It is always wise in setting orchards to mix varieties. Even granting it is better to grow just one kind of fruit, there should be a sparing admixture of other varieties, at least one tree in eight, if not in four. Care, too, should be exercised that the varieties blossom at the same time. It is true, however, that this cross-pollination is not always necessary. The Bartlett pear is often entirely sterile to its own pollen, yet I have known rare cases where it was wholly a success under such circumstances. Probably season and climate have much to do with this.

Los Angeles Co., Calif., May 29.



A Few Aparian Notes and Comments

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE

HOW do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?" asked Prof. Comstock. The smart boy nearest the foot of the class stood up and said, "It depends a great deal whether the word is applied to a man or a bee."

"Go to the head, young fellow."

WHERE TO KEEP COMB HONEY.

To keep comb honey perfectly the temperature should never go below 70 degrees F. From 80 to 95 degrees is what should be aimed at during the daytime, and the room in which it is kept should be dry and airy, if possible. A dark room keeps the capping to the combs of a lighter color. Keeping honey in a warm room makes the body of it thicker and heavier. When thus kept, if there are any unsealed cells, the honey will become so thick in them that it will not run out, even if the combs are turned down on their sides. If the room

is damp, and the temperature falls lower than 60 degrees, the honey takes on moisture, becomes thin, and eventually runs from the combs and sours. Therefore, always store honey in an upper dry room, and *never* in the cellar, as so many are prone to do.

STUDY YOUR LOCAL HONEY-FLORA.

There is no subject of more importance to the bee-keeper, nor is there one that gives him more pleasure than the study of the honey-producing flora of his locality. No matter whether they bloom in the garden, the field or forest, or perchance along the roadside; if bees gather nectar from them they at once become an object of interest and investigation. The question of bee-forage is one that every one engaged in bee-keeping should investigate, for upon the amount and duration of the honey-producing plants and trees in the vicinity of the apiary depends the success or failure of the enterprise.

In locating an apiary for honey-production, one should have an eye to the amount of bee-forage in reach of the location, for no amount of labor and skill in the manipulation of our bees will pay where it is wanting. Having the desired flora in our location, and then so manipulating our colonies that the maximum amount of bees comes on the stage of action just at the time when the flora producing the maximum amount of nectar is in bloom, our success is assured. And without the desired flora, we can not meet with the success we otherwise would, for planting and sowing for honey where Nature does not give the same in profusion, can not make up for what is lacking. It will help some, however, where our environments keep us in a place where Nature does not furnish flowers in profusion.

HOW BEES BUILD CELLS WITH EXACTNESS.

The question is asked, "How can so many insects occupied at once on the edge of combs where it is dark, as in a beehive, concur in giving them the common curvature from one extremity to the other, as is found in the comb of the honey-bee?" It is supposed that this direct mathematical work is done by actual measurement, as each bee has a square or rule to measure by, in the shape of the antennae. All who have observed the antennae of the honey-bee know that there is a joint in each, out toward its end. In building worker-comb, which is 5 cells to the inch, this joint is closed like a jack-knife, so that when the antennae thus closed is straightened out on each side of the head, the folded joints just touch the walls of the cell, and thus each bee is enabled to work in harmony with every other bee in the hive, and we have every cell of worker-comb as nearly exact as the average carpenter can make a duplicate of the work of another carpenter.

In building drone-comb the antennae are straightened out fully straight, so that they touch the walls of the cells when fully extended at the extreme outside points, and by so doing larger cells are made, or those numbering 4 cells to the inch, which is the size of cells in drone-comb; and these are as uniform as to size as are those of the worker pattern. In this we see the wisdom of a kind Providence, which placed within the bee an instinctive capacity as great, according to its wants, as is the reasoning capacity in man.

FINDING BLACK OR HYBRID QUEENS.

To find a black or hybrid queen often baffles an expert, to say nothing of the novice. Much care at the beginning is the great secret of success. If possible, let the work be done between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., when the largest number of field-bees are generally out at work, so that the hive is not congested with bees.

Open the hive slowly without a jar, and use as little smoke as possible. Be very careful not to kill a single bee, for if bees are killed the colony is liable to resent it, this causing so much smoke to be used in quieting them that the whole mass is likely to be "stampeded," under which condition it is nearly impossible to find any queen of any race.

Having the hive opened, remove the comb next to the side of the hive nearest you first, and sit on the east side of the hive during the forenoon, and the west side during the afternoon, thus allowing the sunlight to strike the side of the combs next to the operator. As soon as the first comb is examined, set it in a box or empty hive, placing the same on the side farthest from you. On removing the second comb from the hive, glance down upon the side of the comb in the hive which was next to the one you have now raised before you look at the one you have in your hands. If the queen is on that side of the comb, she will immediately, upon the strong sunlight striking her, commence to run around the comb to get out of the light. If you do not see her at once (which you will be apt to do if she is there, as the strong light striking

against the side of the abdomen as she is running, will arrest your attention as nothing else would), then look on the side of the comb you hold in your hands that is the farthest from you, as the queen is sure to be on one of the dark sides of the combs. If she is not seen here, set this comb in the box up against the one that you put in first.

Proceed in this manner till all the frames are taken from the hive and placed in the box, unless you find the queen sooner. If not found, proceed to look in any corner of the hive wherever you see little clusters of bees, for if the queen is very shy she may leave the combs and run down into the corners of the hive. Not finding the queen in the hive proceed to take the combs from the box in the same order you took them from the hive, and glance the combs over in the same way, and in nine cases out of ten any one should find any queen before the combs are all back in the hive again, even if the colony is composed of black bees in their purity, and the operator is only a novice.

As noted at the beginning, care at the start so as not to stampede the bees, is the great secret of success, and this coupled with a strong light and a knowledge of how any queen behaves under such conditions, gives you the key to the whole matter.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



Convention Proceedings

Papers Read at the Minnesota Convention

Held at Minneapolis, Dec. 7 and 8, 1904

SELLING HONEY THROUGH GROCERS.

The methods of selling honey through the grocery trade, whether in cities or small towns, must be pretty much the same in all essential respects. It will hardly pay to attempt to sell honey from house to house, especially in cities. There is already too much of the peddling or canvassing business done there. It is becoming an unbearable nuisance to the house-keepers. So I take it that the best way for the honey-seller is to work through the grocers who are already established and are supplying families with other things for their tables.

At present honey is considered by consumers a luxury, or else is not bought on account of fear of its adulteration. In either case it will be necessary to do considerable educating. Honey should be used more, and will be when once the people come to know its value as a food, and also when they can be assured that they are getting the absolutely pure article every time they buy honey.

But one of the main questions is, How put up honey so that grocers will be induced to handle it? Of course it must be in suitable or convenient packages. Comb honey will always be retailed by the section, which usually weighs about one pound. And the price should be for the best grades, from 18 to 25 cents, depending upon the locality—or ability of the consumers to pay. People who think they can afford to pay 10 cents or more for a useless cigar certainly should not object to paying 25 cents a pound for honey.

Extracted honey, put up in neat labeled jars holding a pound each, should retail for at least as much as a section of honey.

It is very important that honey of always the same grade and flavor be bottled. If these characteristics are varied, the consumer's suspicions are at once aroused, and he thinks he is being swindled by an adulterated or mixed article. He does not know that different kinds of flowers produce different flavored honeys. Where a bee-keeper or honey-dealer has a mild-flavored honey, but of insufficient quantity to supply his demand year in and year out, he can buy a stronger-flavored honey to mix with the mild kind, and thus increase his supply, and with about the same flavor.

In order to do a bottling business of any magnitude, or where one bottles several tons of honey a year, it is necessary to be equipped to do it rapidly and well. A full equipment will cost about \$100, which includes hot-water heater, a metal melting-box for 60-pound tin cans, and a combined mixing and filling tank with jacket for holding hot

water. A firm with which I am familiar has such an outfit, and can bottle about a half-ton of honey a day.

This concern's melting-box holds 18 60-pound cans at one time, and the bottle-filling tank about 100 gallons. It also has a second filling tank holding about 50 gallons. This latter tank is used mainly for melting granulated honey that was in barrels. A barrel of honey is stood on end on a sheet of galvanized iron about 4 feet square laid on the floor. If the honey is not solidly grained, the edges of the metal sheet may be turned up, say two inches. After ending the barrel, it is all removed in pieces, except the bottom-end. The honey is then shoveled into the melting tank. This beats digging the honey out of the barrel. Emptied barrels are worth practically nothing, anyway, so they may as well be torn to pieces, and the honey shoveled, as mentioned. Perhaps the barrels could be sawed or broken up, so as to be burned in the heater, and thus be used as fuel for heating the water to melt the honey.

The heater and the melting tanks should be connected so that there can be a circulation of water through all of them at the same time, or arranged so that each can be disconnected at will.

The honey should be bottled and corked or capped hot, say as near 160 degrees as possible. But great care must be used not to let the honey stand long in the melting tanks at a high temperature. It should be bottled at once. If not, the flavor and color will be injured. If overheated, or allowed to stand too long at a high temperature, it becomes a dark amber, and somewhat bitter in taste. Of course such honey can be used for baking purposes or for making honey-vinegar, but even for baking I think that better honey would make better cakes and cookies.

Now, having the honey bottled, and nicely labeled, the next thing is to get it into the grocers' hands. Take a sample jar or bottle (several, if you have various sizes) and call on the grocer. Tell him your prices, and suggest at what prices the honey should be retailed. It is a good thing, also, to leave him a honey circular, giving directions as to the uses of honey and where to keep it properly. Tell him what day you will deliver whatever he orders, and try to have a fair-sized wagon-load before making any deliveries.

It is a good thing to make regular calls on the grocers, and see that they are kept supplied. Also, whenever you call leave a self-addressed card (authorized postal size) on which they can write their orders, affix a one-cent stamp, and then mail. Such cards are a convenience all around. If you have a telephone it is well to print your number on the card also.

Some honey-sellers have found it an advantage to have attractive honey show-cases which they loan to any grocer who will keep their honey for sale. Such case holds perhaps two or three dozen jars, and about as many sections of honey. The idea, then, is to load up a wagon with honey, call on the stores where the honey-cases are, and see that they are kept filled. This plan has worked well. It is rather expensive to start with, but as many grocers have no good place to put honey so that it can be seen by their customers, and also where it will be kept clean, a glass show-case is a good thing for all concerned.

An individual glass jar has been used with some success in the restaurant trade. It holds about two ounces of honey, and is also neatly labeled. The cost of the jar is about 2 cents. The jars can be returned after using, at one cent each. As many restaurants charge 10 cents for a serving of honey it will be seen that there is a profitable field for the individual honey-package for hotels and restaurants.

But what needs to be done first is to get into the heads of the consumers the fact that they can buy pure extracted honey; that comb honey is not made by machinery; that honey is the best sweet on earth; and that they ought to eat more of it, and cut out the glucose syrups and other questionable mixtures that are forever being palmed off on the public. These are matters in which every bee-keepers' association, as well as bee-keepers themselves, can help, and help mightily. We must all unite in talking honey, and also in getting newspapers to print items about honey. The National Bee-Keepers' Association should lead in this campaign, I think. It should prepare suitable matter for publication, and then its members and local organizations should see to it that every editor they know publishes it in his paper, even if it takes a little cash or several pounds of honey to induce him to do it.

I believe when the people of the United States once understand the honey question they will use our sweet in such quantities that bee-keepers will have to bestir themselves in order to supply the demand. Then the advice to "keep more bees" will be heeded more than it is now, for bee-keepers will see that there is a profitable outlet for their crops of honey, and that there is good money in the business.

I trust this convention will discuss this question fully. It means so much to every bee-keeper in the land. Just now there are bee-keepers who do not know how or where to dispose of their honey. In the good time coming such will not be the case. Honey-buyers will be hunting for honey—they will be calling on bee-keepers to send in their honey, and at a good price. May that happy day be hastened in its coming!

GEORGE W. YORK.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Some Sisters' Sayings and Doings

Over in England the sisters seem to have gotten the start of the brothers—at least their bees have—as appears from the following item in the British Bee Journal:

"Mrs. Wright would like to inform the editors of the British Bee Journal that she had a swarm of bees from one of her hives at noon on May 6."

This seems to have been the earliest swarm reported.

On the other hand, a sister in Australia seems to have come to grief from having been too slow, according to the following from the Australasian Bee-Keeper:

"Mrs. Amos Milford, wife of a fruit-grower, whose house and orchard are situated at Harcourt, Victoria, walked into the garden yesterday, and, as she did not return, her husband went in search of her. He was horrified to find his wife prostrate on the ground, her head and shoulders black with a swarm of bees, which had evidently attacked and settled on the unfortunate woman. The bees were driven off and medical assistance hastily summoned. Mrs. Milford, however, is suf-

fering so greatly from pain and shock that her condition is regarded as very critical."

Does any sister live in the vicinity of Mad. Cawein, who can coach her a little on the matter of bees and rotten peaches before she writes another book of poetry? The Literary Digest, which calls her a poet of Nature, gives the following as a specimen stanza:

Bee-bitten in the orchard hung
The peach, or, fallen in the weeds,
Lay rotting where still sucked and sung
The wild bee, boring to the seeds
That to the pulpy honey clung.

"Stenog," of Gleanings, seems to think it is not entirely according to Nature "when we are called to watch a bee making its way by boring into a rotting peach lying on the ground." But, then, "Stenog" is not "a poet of Nature," and is not up on poetic license. Indeed, it is generally understood that he is not a license man at all, either high or low. He should remember, too, that this was a "wild bee," that had never had the ways of Nature trained out of it in a Danzenbaker hive. Neither was it a common peach, but one of the poetic kind that turns into honey. What a beautiful thought is expressed in the words,

the seeds
That to the pulpy honey clung."

How plainly that brings before us the picture of the clinging nature of peach-seeds, clinging to the honey, "pulpy" honey at that! No, "Stenog" is not "a poet of Nature."

Bee Dress, Veil and Gloves

I do not know how other women bee-keepers dress, but after a number of years in the business I have settled down to pretty much one style of dress, and one kind of veil and gloves. In the first place, I tried wrappers—the usual kind with loose fronts—but for several reasons I found them unsuited to the work before me. First, they are too warm to admit of anything being worn over them, and not having the sleeves lined the bees would sting the arms and shoulders through the thin fabric of which summer wrappers are commonly made. Next, the loose front, even when belted down by girdle or apron, would drag down when obliged to stoop for a length of time over the hives, so that it quite seriously interfered with the free use of the feet at such times. Again, when carrying heavy hives and supers, the weight pressed against the dress would pull down this loose portion enough to almost trip one down, especially if obliged to travel over rough ground or through high grass.

For the above reasons, also because of their unwieldiness in the wash-tub and on the ironing-board, the wrappers were discarded and loose, unlined, bloused-waist suits adopted instead.

These suits are made of calico or gingham,

with gored and neatly-fitted skirt which opens directly in front. If placket is properly made the closing will be practically invisible. The skirt is joined, by means of a narrow belt, to a carefully fitted bloused waist cut after the latest shirt-waist pattern. The waist is closed with buttons, the button-holes being placed close together. The neck is finished with a wide ruffle which falls well down over the shoulders. The sleeves, instead of being finished with cuffs, are simply hemmed and a rubber cord run into the hems. Over the dress I wear, when working in the apiary, a common dressing-sack made of flannelette or outing flannel. These suits are neat, easily made, and very easily laundered. They very closely resemble the two-piece shirt-waist suits so popular the past few seasons.

Veil and hat are made in one. The hat is usually a good quality of straw or cloth, such as the men wear in the fields. To the outside edge of the rim is sewed a wide, full veil of tulle or mosquito-netting, with face part of best grade of sewing-silk face-veiling. In the bottom of the veil is rubber cord or a round, smooth shoe-lace, put in "draw-string" fashion. The veil is drawn up close about the neck, under the ruffle of the neck of the dress, thus making a bee-proof combination here.

Gloves are of canvas or duck, such as are sold in country stores for 10 cents per pair. Sometimes old kid gloves are used, but these I do not like so well as the canvas. To the

top edges are sewed the tops of heavy ribbed black hose, which are drawn well up over the arms, thus preventing any bees from getting under the sleeves. Equipped in this way one may work among the bees for hours in comparative comfort. This rig I have found light, cool, and effective—in fact, all that could well be expected of a bee-dress.

Slippers were once a favorite summer foot-wear, but since working in the apiary I have learned to wear high shoes. In fact, I wore the slippers once too often, getting badly stung about the ankles as a consequence.

But while for my own use I sew veil and hat together, for the men folks I make veils separate with rubber cord in both top and bottom hems. I frequently notice, however, that they use the combination in preference to the separate articles. It is well to have a number of each kind on hand for the accommodation of visitors or extra help, as the case may be.

A thing which one should try to do is to make all these beforehand, for when the rushing season is fairly on there is very little time for extra work of any kind. This is more essential when women do the work in the apiary than where this falls to the men, since in the latter case the women are still free to make or mend gloves and veils, and do any other similar jobs, while, in the former, time even for the most trivial task often can not be found.

MRS. MILLIE HONAKER.

Vernon Co., Wis.

the flying force. As it was, you left the mother colony strong, and as soon as the first virgin queen was ready it sent out a swarm.

You will drive 3 weeks after the first drive, just the same as if there had been no swarming.

2. It is a more common thing than is generally supposed for bees to start queen-cells in a swarm soon after being hived, for the sake of superseding the queen.

Ventilation of Hives

I use the Danzenbaker bottom-board, and have practiced, in a limited way, putting a piece of wire-cloth in the place of one-third or one-half of the bottom, sliding that much of the wooden bottom out. This is done for the purpose of giving ventilation across the bottom of the hive. Last year in no hive with such an arrangement did the bees cluster out evenings, while they did in the other hives. This wire-cloth produces about one inch more space beneath the frames, and sometimes comb is built below the bottom-bar. But the most serious drawback to the plan is that during hot days the bees cover the inside of the wire-cloth at the rear end of the hive, apparently frantically trying to get out, although the entrance at the front is wide open, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch by width of hive.

It would seem as if the time and energy of several hundred bees was wholly wasted every day. Possibly a small outlet at the rear of the hive might relieve the situation.

Can you suggest any remedy? Is the ventilation worth the drawback? I suppose the light attracts the bees. I use this wire-cloth only between June 15 and Aug. 31.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—The ventilation is probably well worth the drawback. I don't know of anything better than your suggestion of a small outlet at rear of hive, unless it would be a large outlet. You perhaps think the proper place for the entrance is at the front, and that well-behaved bees should be satisfied with that. Well, now, you try giving a full entrance at the rear, and I prophesy that not a colony will use it as such, providing it is not given till June.

Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal,
or to DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Probably Bee-Paralysis

What ails my bees? I have one Italian colony that has quite a lot of dead bees in front of the hive, and some are also crawling around in front of the hive. They seem not to be able to fly, and their intestines are full of a bad-smelling excrement. The brood is healthy and they are working well, but a good many on the entrance of the hive can not fly. Do you think that I would better burn it?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—Don't think of burning. The trouble is probably paralysis, which is not likely to be very serious as far north as you are; although in the South it may be. You can try sprinkling thoroughly with sulphur, which O. O. Popperton has found a cure. Dust the bees with it.

Non-Swarming Bees—Increase Comb Over Top-Bars

1. I have 6 colonies of bees, and none of them has swarmed yet. My neighbors' bees swarmed a long time ago. I have mine all in box-hives, and one colony began to cluster on the front of the hive the first day of June, and has been clustering more or less ever since, but has not swarmed yet. What do you think is the trouble?

2. Will it do to build up nuclei and divide colonies in July?

3. My bees build combs on the top of the brood-frames and between the super. Is it because there is too much room between the frames and the supers?

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. It is nothing strange; but without knowing particulars it is not easy to say just why one colony swarms and another does not. It is possible that your bees have more room, or younger queens, or that they are more shaded. Possibly your bees are of such disposition that they are not inclined to swarm; and, in that case, you are to be greatly congratulated. The one colony you mention may have been clustering out for want of room, yet with little disposition to swarm.

2. Yes, you can start new colonies in August, only the later you start them the less they can be left to themselves. For example, you might start a colony late in August by giving it rapidly frames of sealed brood with adhering bees, so as to fill up the hive.

3. You are likely to have at least a little building over top-bars no matter what you do. The more crowded a colony is, the more inclined to such work. If the space between top-bars and sections is more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the trouble will be aggravated.

Transferring Bees Starting Queen-Cells to Supersede

1. May 27 I tried to transfer a strong colony from a large box-hive, No. 1. I turned the hive up, then set hive No. 2 on it, and smoked and hammered a lot of bees out into the hive. I know I got the queen. After this I set the hive back, aiming to drive again in 21 days. After 4 or 5 days I took a peep at No. 2, which was on full sheets of foundation, and found one frame with cells about half built, and eggs in them. Another had queen-cells started. After 4 or 5 days I took another peep, and found another frame with eggs in, also the one that had the queen-cells on it. On taking a good look I find from 1 to 4 eggs in a cell; more of them had 4 than had 1, but there were generally 2 and 3. I took the frame out and put it in a nucleus to see what will become of the cells. No. 1 should have been ready to drive again June 18, but the 13th a very large swarm issued from it. Now I am at a loss to know just when to drive again, or just what to do, as I want them in a frame hive.

2. Why should No. 2 want to rear a queen when there is already a good queen in the colony?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. After making your drive you say you "set the hive back," by which I suppose you mean you set the old hive back on the old stand. That was a mistake. You ought to have put the driven swarm on the old stand and put the old hive on a new place. Then the driven swarm would have gotten all

Reports and Experiences

Honey Crop a Failure

Honey is a complete failure in this locality. In some of my strong colonies the bees have not entered the supers, and some have starved since spring.

V. H. TUBB.

Walker Co., Ala., June 20.

Worst Spring for Bees

This is the worst spring for bees I have seen. I have fed mine 500 pounds of honey since taking them out of the cellar, and have lost 7 colonies from being robbed, with entrances $\frac{1}{2}$ closed.

LEWIS LAMKIN.

Woodbury Co., Iowa, June 19.

Prices of Bee-Supplies

The first paragraph of that article, letter, or whatever it may be, by Mr. Hasty, on page 248, headed, "The Present Prices of Bee-Supplies," is a sort of puzzler to me. Why he doesn't want the price of sections any lower he doesn't explain. He gives us the impression that he believes it would be contrary to the spirit of Christ for bee-keepers to insist on getting them at lower prices than those given in the catalogs. I have read and believe the story of Jesus, from the immaculate conception to the resurrection and ascension, and find nothing in the wonderful record that requires me to love my neighbor *better* than myself. If it can be shown that the outside prices charged for sections afford the makers



Tennessee Queens

Owing to the great demand for my TENNESSEE QUEENS for several seasons, and the quantity of standing orders from old customers, I decided not to advertise until my books were cleared of orders, and thus avoid disappointing customers.

I am now ready to fill orders by RETURN MAIL. Breeders used: Imported dark leather-colored Italian; my selections from light imported Italian; Moore's long-tongue; golden; Carniolan (mated to Carniolan drones in distant yard, and to Italian drones); imported Caucasian (lately received, mated for the present to Carniolan and Italian drones (after Aug. 1 to Caucasian drones).

Prices until Oct. 1.	After Oct. 1.	Tested—
Untested 12 for..... \$6.00	Untested 12 for..... \$7.50	Each..... \$1.50
" 6 for..... 3.25	" 6 for..... 4.00	Breeders—
" 1 for..... .60	" 1 for..... .75	Each..... 3.00

JOHN M. DAVIS, Spring Hill, Tenn.

27A13t

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder"



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Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt Service.
Low Freight Rates. Catalog Free.

Hoosier Strain Italian Queen-Bees by Return Mail

Untested Queen.....	\$.75	Select Breeding Queen.....	\$.50
Select Untested Queen.....	1.00	Best Imported Queen.....	5.00
Tested Queen.....	1.00	Fair Imported Queen.....	3.00
Select Tested Queen.....	2.00		

WALTER S. POUDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



AGENCIES.—Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Shugart & Ouren, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kan.; I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.; Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex. KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Red Oak, Iowa.

You Save 1-4 on Sections

By buying from us. The quality of our **BEE SUPPLIES** is unchallenged. We use only the best materials in the manufacture of our Supplies. The advantages we have in location and the modern appliances for manufacturing same enable us to produce high-grade Supplies at nearly 25 percent less than competing houses. We will give you the benefit of this 25 percent. Don't take our word for it, but prove it by sending us a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Careful attention given to instructions.

JOHN DOLL & SON BEE-SUPPLIES
Power Building, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

only a living profit, there would be justification for Mr. Hasty's contention that bee-keepers ought to pay catalog prices, but the fact that parties not conspicuous in the business are making and selling sections below these prices, is conclusive evidence that some folks are making some money they are not justly entitled to. That the people who are making and selling sections at lower prices than those made by great establishments are in the business for pleasure or health is not to be supposed. I am willing to give the other fellow all that is *justly* his due, and a little more, if

THIS LIGHTNING Lice Killing-Machine

kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathered. Has a special device to catch and hold. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself in a few weeks. Also Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, etc. We secure special low express rates. Catalog sent free. Write for it.

CHARLES SCHILD CO.

401 Detroit St., Cleveland, Ohio

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

HONEY-JARS.

For a limited time we offer No.25 Honey-Jars, porcelain cover, metal screw cap, holding one pound of honey net, one gross in case complete in 5-gross lots, \$4.00 per gross; less quantities, \$4.50 per gross, f.o.b. New York. If you want to secure some, let us know at once.

HILDRETH & SEEGLEN,
265 & 267 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
11Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.20 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

FOR HIS

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

LICE SAP LIFE

That's how they live and thrive. You can't have healthy, profitable fowls or stock and have lice too.

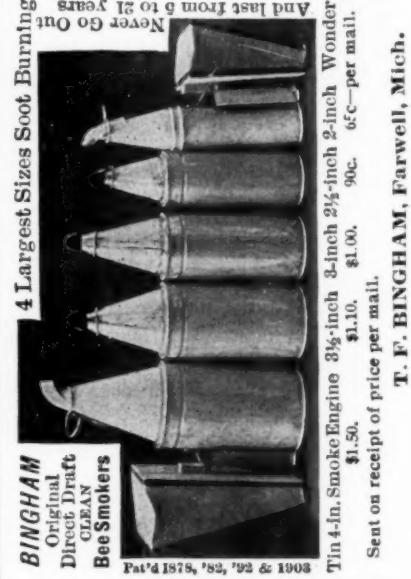
Lambert's Death to Lice
promptly kills all insect vermin and makes sitting hens comfortable. Sample 10c; 100 oz., \$1.00 by express.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres.
406 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Bee-Supplies!

Discount for Early Orders

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, and prompt shipments. We want every bee-keeper to have our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, and read description of Alternating Hives, Massie Hives, etc. WRITE AT ONCE FOR CATALOG



Never go out and last from 6 to 21 years.

Tin 4-in. Smoke Engine 3½-in. 2-in. 1½-in. Wonder 90c. 65c.—per mail.

Tin 4-in. Smoke Engine 3½-in. 2-in. 1½-in. 90c. 65c.—per mail.

Pat'd 1878, '82, '92 & 1903. \$1.50. \$1.00.

Original Direct Draft CLEAN Bee Smokers. Sent on receipt of price per mail.

OTISVILLE, PA., Jan. 18, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine. FRED FODNER.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

COLUMBIA

ONE-PIECE SECTIONS

JUNE BARGAIN—Stock C.



We have 300,000 No. 2—4 1-4 x 1 7-8 open-top Sections to move QUICK at the following prices :

1000—\$3.00	5000—\$13.75
3000— 8.50	10,000— 25.00

These Sections are extra good grade of No. 2, and we know will please you. Send your order quick.

COLUMBIA MFG. CO.
ANTIGO, WIS.



FINE QUEENS

By Return Mail. From my 3 and 5 banded long-tongued Italians. Tested, \$1; warranted tested, 75c; untested, 60c; no disease. I guarantee all Queens perfect, to arrive safely, and to give reasonable satisfaction. I have pleased others and can please you. May I ask for a trial order?

CHAS. M. DARROW
R. F. D. No. 1. MILO, MO.

Wanted

The names and addresses of those in the U. S. who expect to buy honey in car or less than car lots during 1905.

The St. Croix Valley Honey-Producers' Ass'n,
26A3t GLENWOOD WIS.

\$12.25 to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, via Nickel Plate Road, from Chicago, July 8th, 9th, and 10th, with extreme return limit of Aug. 4th, by depositing ticket. Stop-over allowed at Chautauqua Lake points. Also lowest rates to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie and other eastern points. Three trains daily, with first-class equipment. Meals served in Nickel Plate dining-cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00; also service à la carte. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. If contemplating an eastern trip, write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., room 298, Chicago, Ill. Chicago Depot, cor. Van Buren and La Salle Sts., the only passenger station in Chicago on the Elevated Railroad Loop.
13—25A3t

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I am able, and he claims something because of his necessities, but I believe that the spirit of "Live and let live," should be a part of the other fellow as well as of me.

When he comes to the matter of hives Mr. Hasty talks a little differently. He administers a very mild and harmless kick to the hinder parts of what seems to be taking shape in his mental vision as a bee-supply-makers' trust. Later, Mr. Hasty exhibits admirable fighting qualities when he sees this possible trust fastening a "yoke," which, of course, will be of no possible use till it has been adjusted to the necks of the bee-keeping world. He administers a most vigorous and well-deserved kick right in the stomach of the possible "octopus" in the presence and to the pleasure of applauding bystanders. These by-standers are saying for his encouragement, "Lay on, McDuff." I refrain from adding that part of the exclamation which follows the copula.

EDWIN BEVINS.

Decatur Co., Iowa.

Poor Prospects for White Honey

June 6 Henry Alley reported, "Too dry for clover." I can report from western Pennsylvania, "Too wet for bees." The weather is very warm, with a thunder-storm every afternoon, and often another during the night. There will be but little white honey in west-

SEND TO
JOHN W. PHARR
Breckinridge, Tex.

He will furnish at same prices as last year: Tested, \$1; Untested, 75c; 5 for \$3.25; 10 for \$6; 15 for \$8.25; 25 for \$12.50; 100 for \$45. He breeds Goldens, Carniolans and 3-Band Italians. Also 1, 2, and 3 frame Nuclei, and full colonies. Prices given on application. Pharr pays the freight, and guarantees satisfaction on all Queens. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable with the Lord than sacrifice.

—(Prov. 3: 21.) 6Atf

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



BLACK BREASTED FIELD GAMES
"The KING of Poultry." Large size, good layers of finest eggs. Hardy and fearless, the best all purpose fowl. Willow legs and Bay eyes. Illustrated circular. 25th year. **H. H. FLICK,**
MANCHESTER, MD.

QUEENS

We have secured the services of one of the best Queen specialists in the U. S. Over 20 years' experience rearing Queens. Our Yard is stocked with select breeders from the best yards in America, and can send Queens by return mail.

Prices to Sept. 1, 1905:

Untested Queens	\$.75
Select Untested Queens	1.00
Tested Queens	1.50
Select Tested Queens	2.50

GRIGGS BROS.

521 Monroe Street.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

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Queens by Return Mail

The **Standard-Bred** kind, reared by some of the best queen-breeders in America, and warranted purely mated. Sent **by return mail** at these prices:

One Untested Queen for 75 cents; 3 for \$2.10; or 6 for \$4.00.



An Untested Italian Queen-Bee FREE as a Premium

For Sending One New Subscriber

As has been our custom heretofore we offer to mail a fine Standard-Bred Untested Italian Queen to the person who complies with the following conditions, all of which must be strictly followed:

1. The sender of a new subscriber must have his or her own subscription **paid in advance** at least to the end of this year.

2. Sending your own name with \$1.00 for the Bee Journal will not entitle **you** to a Queen as a premium. The sender must be already a paid-in-advance subscriber as above, and the new subscriber must be a **NEW** subscriber; which means, further, that the new subscriber has never had the Bee Journal regularly, or at least not for a whole year previous to his name being sent in as a new one; and, also, the new subscriber must not be a member of the same family where the Bee Journal is already being taken.

We think we have made the foregoing sufficiently plain so that no error need be made. Our Premium Queens are too valuable to throw away—they must be **earned** in a legitimate way. They are worth working for.

If you can not get a new subscriber, and want one or more of these Queens, we will send the American Bee Journal a year and a Queen—both for only \$1.50.

Address all orders to

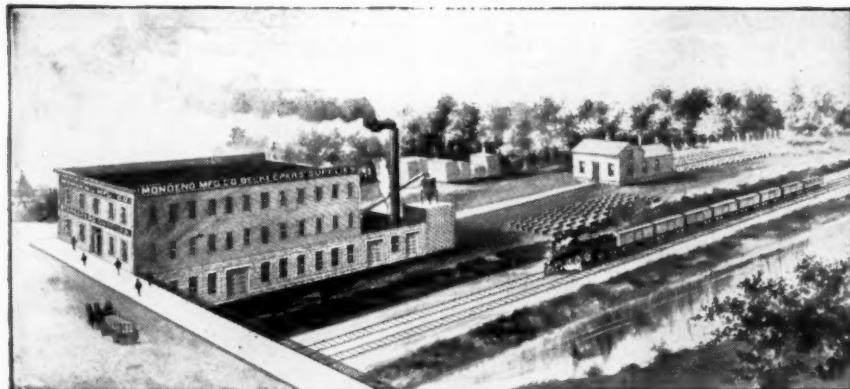
GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

G. B. Lewis Co's Goods at Factory Prices

We carry a most complete line of **BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES**. Send for catalog. It's free. Foundation Cutter free with each order, if you state where you saw this ad.

13Atf

NORRIS & ANSPACH, Kenton, Ohio.



We are.....
Manufacturers of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**

SPECIAL!

Closing out a large quantity of No. 2 **SECTIONS** as long as they last, at \$3.50 per thousand.

Write for Catalog.

MONDENG MFG. CO.,
147 and 149 Cedar Lake Road, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

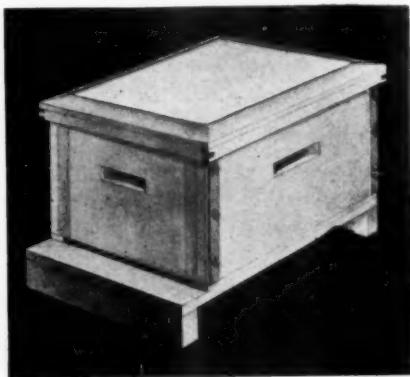
ern New York or Pennsylvania. There is no prospect for a change for the better. The grass crop is simply immense, but whether or not it can be made into hay remains to be seen. The cultivator and hoe are lying idle, while weeds flourish in all hoed crops.

Warren Co., Pa., June 20. W. J. DAVIS, 1st.

You and Your Bees

—WILL LIKE—
“THE ELGIN HIVE”
A proven success Not an experiment

“THE ELGIN” is comprised of fewer pieces than any other knocked-down hive. No nailing required to put it together. Any man, woman or child can assemble THE ELGIN in a few minutes. Saves labor, trouble and racked nerves. No pattern, diagram or book of instructions needed in order to set it up.



Simplicity of construction is such that mistakes are impossible. Standard size brood-frames, supers and other accessories perfectly fit “THE ELGIN.”

Material and workmanship unexcelled. Patent corners of metal make it air and water tight, and prevent warping. Made in 8 and 10 frame sizes. Special sizes if desired.

Let us figure on your **Bee-Supplies—Hives, Sections, Frames, Foundation, etc.** GOOD GOODS. SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Send to-day for illustrated circular and prices of “THE ELGIN.” It will pay you.

The National Supply Co.
E. End Kimball St. Bridge, **ELGIN, ILL.**
27Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Do You Need Queens ? By Return Mail ?

If so, we can fill your order with the best Queens that money can buy. Try our strain of 3-band Italians; they will not disappoint you with empty supers. Untested Queens, 75 cents; \$8 per doz. Tested Queens, \$1 each. Send for circular.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.

13Atf LOREAUVILLE, Iberia Par., La.

What Adel Bees Do

E. MILTON, MASS., May 27, 1905.
Send me queen same strain as the one sent 1904. That queen proved the best queen I ever received. Her bees filled a super before May 15, 1905.

All Tested Queens are \$1 each.

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

We SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH.

“DADANT’S FOUNDATION”

IT EXCELS.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

• • BEE-SUPPLIES • •
OF ALL KINDS.

Beeswax Wanted at all Times.

DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

Capital City Apiary! Fine Italian Queens

Untested, after June 15, 75c; Tested, \$1.00; Breeders—the very best, \$5.00. Terms cash with order. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER S. HOSS,**
1123 Blaine Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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VIRGINIA QUEENS Italian Queens secured by a cross, and years of careful selection from red-clover queens and superior stock obtained from W. Z. Hutchinson. Untested queens, 75c; after June 15, 60c; tested queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c; selected tested queens, \$1.25; after June 15, \$1.00. Write postal card for circular. **CHAS. KOEPPEN,**
17A26t **FREDERICKSBURG, VA.**

40-Page Catalog Free!

Full information regarding all kinds of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. Best goods. Latest improvements. Danzenbaker Hives and Fixtures. Prompt shipments. **JOHN NEBEL & SON SUPPLY CO., HIGH HILL, MO.**

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Texas.—The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting at College Station, with the Farmers' Congress, July 25, 26 and 27, 1905. These annual meetings are usually largely attended and are pleasant and profitable occasions. Visiting bee-keepers from other States are cordially invited to be present with us. **W. H. LAWS, Pres.**
LOUIS H. SCHOLL, Sec.-Treas.

begin Monday, Oct. 30, and continue three days.

The headquarters of the National Association will be at the Bexar Hotel (pronounced Baer, long sound of a), corner of Houston and Jefferson Sts., and rates are only \$1.00 a day, and up. The convention will be held at Elks' Hall, 125 W. Commerce St., only two blocks from the Bexar Hotel.

Flint, Mich. **W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.**

National.—The International Fair is to be held in San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 21 to Nov. 1. When this Fair is in progress there are very low rates in force on the railroads out for 600 or 700 miles. Then there are harvest excursions from the North on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of the month. The 4th Tuesday in October comes on the 24th. Considering these facts, it has been decided to select Saturday, Oct. 28, as bee-keepers' day at the Fair. This will give ample time for members from the North to reach the city by starting the 24th. The regular sessions of the convention will

Millions of Sections. You want quick delivery. We have the facilities for executing orders promptly. Remember that

Quality is the first consideration about Sections. "Lewis' Sections" means highest quality. Do not be misled by low prices. A clean-cut, brilliant, white section enhances the price of your honey.

Shipping-Cases

Order your supply now. Pack your honey in cases before storing away; this keeps them in a bright, clean condition. We invite your inquiries. We can ship promptly.

Louis Hanssen's Sons
Davenport, Iowa.

27A4t
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STANDARD BRED QUEENS.
BUCKEYE STRAIN RED CLOVER, GOLDEN ITALIANS.
By Return Mail. Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

	PRICES	ONE	SIX	TWELVE
Untested		\$0.75	\$4.00	\$7.50
Select Untested		1.00	5.00	9.00
Tested		1.50	8.00	15.00
Select Tested		2.00	10.00	18.00
Select Breeders, each			\$3.00	
Two-frame Nucleus and Red Clover Queen			3.00	

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,
No. 51 WALNUT ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LEWIS' SECTIONS, SHIPPING-CASES.

— AND A FULL LINE OF —

**BEE-SUPPLIES BY RETURN
FREIGHT OR EXPRESS.** SEND TO



H. M. ARND, Manager.

York Honey AND BEE SUPPLY Co.

141 & 143 Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

(5 short blocks north of the C. & N. W. Ry. Passenger Station, using the Wells St. Cable Line from center of city to Ontario St.)

Long Distance Telephone—North 1559

Catalog and prices on Honey on application. If you want **Good Goods at Factory Prices and Prompt Shipment**, send your orders, or call on us. **BEESWAX WANTED**—28c cash, or 30c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.

Dittmer's Foundation is the Best.

Send for Catalog, Samples and Discounts, and judge for yourself. 1904 output, 50 percent increase over 1903.

Full line of SUPPLIES, wholesale and retail.

Working Wax into Foundation for Cash a Specialty.
E. GRAINGER & Co., Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents in Canada for Dittmer's Foundation.

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

Send for Our 1904 Catalog and Price-List.

OUR HIVES AND SECTIONS

Are Perfect in Workmanship and Material.

By sending in your order now, you will SAVE MONEY, and secure prompt shipment.

PAGE & LYON MFG. CO., New London, Wis. U.S.A.

Millions of Sections Shipping-Cases TONS of COMB FOUNDATION

Abundance of Bee-Smokers, Bee-Veils, Bee-Escapes, Bee-Hives, etc. Everything the bee-keeper needs. The best goods made. Lewis' Goods in Indianapolis at Factory Prices. Orders received in the morning shipped same day. **FINE ITALIAN QUEENS** mailed promptly from our breeder, here in the city. Untested, 75c; Select Untested, \$1.00; Tested, \$1.00; Select Tested, \$2.00.

C. M. SCOTT & CO. 1004 EAST WASH. STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

N.B.—A Porter Bee-Escape, or its equivalent, FREE with first order, if you say where you saw this ad.



Wisconsin Basswood Sections And Prompt Shipments

Is what we are making for our customers.

— DOVETAILED HIVES AND SHIPPING-CASES —

We carry a full line of SUPPLIES. Ask for Catalog.

THE MARSHFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., Marshfield, Wis.

Here is the Best of All

The Modern Farmer	\$.50
Agricultural Epitomist	.25
Green's Fruit Grower.	.50
Poultry Gazette25
Gleanings	1.00
	2.50

All for an even \$1.00. Without Gleanings, 50 cents.

THE MODERN FARMER,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

11-2 STORY

8-frame HIVES, either plain, or bee-way supers, \$1.00. No. 1 Sections, \$4.00 for 1,000. 24-lb. Shipping-Cases, \$13.00 for 100; 12-lb., \$8.00 for 100; 20-lb. Danz., \$11.00 for 100.

Hives, Sections, Foundation,

etc., by the Car-Load. One year's subscription to Bee Journal free with orders of \$10 or over. Send for free list. BERRY BASKETS AND CRATES in stock. **W. D. SOPER,**
10Ctf RT. 3. JACKSON, MICH.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BARNES' FOOT POWER MACHINERY

Read what J. I. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says: "We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey racks, 500 brood frames, 2,000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make, and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalog and price-list free.
Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
995 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY

Incorporated 1866 by Special Act of the New York Legislature, opens its next session the first Wednesday in September. For particulars apply to the Secretary, care of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.
24 East 22d Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.
27C2t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Italian Queens FOR SALE

In all their purity, at the following prices: Untested (Red Clover) 75c; Tested, \$1.25; Breeder, \$5.00.

ELDON WOODARD
ASHVILLE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
27Ctf (Route 66)

The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press, \$1.50—cash with order. Address,

ADRIAN GETAZ,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

J. G. Goodner, of this State, writes me that he "prefers to pay \$25 for a Rietsche Press than do without it."—A. G.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Bee Supplies

Guaranteed Superiority!

Lowest Prices

We have been making Bee-Hives, Sections, etc., for over 20 years.

NEW.. ILLUSTRATED.. CATALOG free; also sample copy of

The American Bee-Keeper

(Monthly, 50 cts. a Year.)

The best magazine for beginners. (It has been published by us regularly for 15 years.)

Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER
MFG. CO.,

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

ITALIAN

Bees, Queens and Nuclei



Choice home-bred and imported stock. All queens reared in full colonies.

One untested queen.....	\$.65
One tested queen.....	.90
One select tested queen..	1.10
One breeding queen.....	1.65
One comb nucleus (no queen).....	1.00

All grades ready to send by return mail.

Safe arrival guaranteed. For prices on quantities and description of each grade of Queens, send for free price-list. 100 or 200 lbs. of Brood Foundation. Send for sample and prices.

J. L. STRONG.

204 East Logan Street, CLARINDA, IOWA.
14Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult
R. A. BURNETT & CO.,
199 SOUTH WATER ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Imported Carniolan Queens!

Price: Select Imported Queen direct from Carniola, \$4.00. Write for rates for 3 or more.

RALPH BENTON.

27A2t 925 N St. N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

Second Hand... Comb Foundation Mills

Honey Glassware

We have for sale a 6-inch and a 10-inch Second-Hand Comb Foundation Mill. Used scarcely any; good as new. If interested write for prices.

Tip-Top Glass Honey-Jars. Prices: $\frac{3}{4}$ -pounds, \$4.50 a gross; 3 gross for \$13. 1-lb., 1 gross, \$5.25; 3 gross for \$14.50. Address,

YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO.
(Not incorporated)

141 Ontario Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

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Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

COMPLETE STOCK FOR 1905 NOW ON HAND.
FREIGHT RATES FROM CINCINNATI ARE THE LOWEST,
ESPECIALLY FOR THE SOUTH,
AS ALL FREIGHT
NOW GOES THROUGH CINCINNATI.

Prompt Service is what I practice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

You will save money buying from me. Catalog mailed Free.

Send for same.

Discounts allowed on early orders. Take advantage by ordering now.

Book orders for GOLDEN ITALIANS, RED CLOVERS and CARNIOLAN QUEENS.

For prices refer to my Catalog.

C. H. W. WEBER CINCINNATI
...OHIO...

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, June 19.—The little that sells consists chiefly of extracted and the market is a small one. Comb ranges from 12@12c for the best white with off grades 1@3c less. Extracted, white, 5@7c; amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, ready sale at 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—There is only a fair demand for honey at the present time. We quote amber extracted honey in barrels at 4@6c. according to quality. White clover extracted at 6@8c. The comb honey market is practically closed for the summer. Beeswax, 29c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

BOSTON, May 23.—Our honey market continues very dull, with very little movement to be noted. We quote fancy white at 14c; No. 1, 12@13c. Extracted, from 6@8c, according to quality.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—As the season advances, there is very little call for comb honey. In fact, no sales, and we make no quotations. Commission men are accepting any offer they can get for what little stock they have on hand. Extracted honey is in some demand. Possibilities of a big crop are holding prospective buyers back. We quote: Fancy white, 7@7c; amber, 6@7c; dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, in good demand, 29@30c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

W. M. A. SELSER.

ALBANY, N.Y., June 17.—The honey market here is very dull now. It is between seasons. Receipts and demand very light. Very little old crop carried over, and will be in good shape for new crop, which begins in August. Quotations are nominal now. White comb, 12@14c; mixed, 10@12c; dark, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 6@6c; mixed, 5@6c; dark, 6@5c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—There is very little comb or extracted honey on the market at present, but what there is being quoted as follows: Fancy white comb, 24 section cases, \$2.25 to \$2.50; No. 1 white and amber, \$1.75 to \$2.00. Extracted, per pound, 4@6c. Beeswax, 25@28c.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The comb honey market is very quiet and we are hardly justified in making quotations. Some few lots are sold here and there at 13c for fancy, and 10@12c for lower grades, but no large blocks could be moved at these figures. There is still considerable of last year's crop unsold, part of which, no doubt, will have to be carried over until the fall. Ex-

At Root's Factory Prices

tracted honey in fairly good demand. New crop California honey selling at 6@6c for water-white, 6@6c for white, and 5@5c for light amber. Southern at 50@60c per gallon according to quality. Beeswax somewhat de-clining; choice average stock selling at 29c.

HILDRETH & SEGELEN

CINCINNATI, O., June 9.—There is no demand for comb honey on account of the warm weather. Extracted is in usual demand for this season of the year. We quote white clover at 7@8c; amber, in barrels, at 5@6c; in cans, 5@6c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

DENVER, June 26.—The demand for both comb and extracted honey is light at present, and there is enough of old stock on hand yet to last until the new crop comes in; the same is selling as follows: No. 1 white comb, per case of 24 sections, \$2@2.20; No. 2, \$1.75@2. White extracted, 6@7c per pound. Beeswax, 26c.

THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 11@-cents; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 5@6@-cents; light amber, 4@4@c; amber, 3@3@c; dark amber, 2@2@-c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27@29c; dark, 25@26c.

Samples of new crop are on the market, with asking prices mainly within range of 4@5c per pound in carload lots at prime points for amber to water-white extracted. Some handlers estimated this year's yield of California honey at 250 carloads. This quantity has been materially exceeded in some previous years, but it is doubtful if the crop reaches the above mark this season.

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